

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.  
MADAMA T. T.—THE TWO ORPHANS.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROSEDALE.  
HALL'S THEATRE—PANTIMONITION.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—AMUS CLARE.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SKIRK.  
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SCHUMER CONCERT.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.  
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHER.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—COMIC OPERA.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past 4 A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at six A. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or fair and somewhat warmer, followed by a decided increase of temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active than it has been for the last few days and there was considerable fluctuation in prices. Government stocks were firm all day and railroad bonds were quiet and irregular. Gold opened at 100 3/4 and closed at 107, the greater part of the business done being transacted at the former figure. Money on call lent easily at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

THE WASHINGTON KING deserves watching again if the charge be true that it has gained possession of the new paving contracts over other bidders. As the latter will appeal to President Hayes for fair play the matter will be justly examined.

SOUTH CAROLINA yesterday observed Thanksgiving Day for the first time since the war, and it is gratifying to learn that the people at last now believe that they have something to be thankful for in earnest. Business was generally suspended, and the novelty of the celebration made the day the more enjoyable.

CREEDMOOR.—The National Rifle Association opened its spring meeting yesterday under unfavorable weather conditions, but with undamped enthusiasm and dry powder. There were seven matches, and the shooting was generally excellent, some of the scores being brilliant when the rain and wind were taken into consideration.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—Thirty ladies who would be glad to vote, but cannot, and who have called themselves the National Woman's Suffrage Association, met yesterday to discuss the sixteenth amendment to the constitution, which, when passed, will give them all the rights they claim. The proceedings were peculiar and the oratory inhumanly eloquent. We suggest that if these ladies could only agree among themselves their cause might make more rapid progress.

CHEAP CABS.—The strong efforts now being made by the newly organized Manhattan Cab Company to establish a cheap cab system in this city will meet with the support of the public, for the projectors are well known and enterprising citizens and the scheme contemplated is practicable. Not only cheap but good cabs are wanted, so that New York will have the same conveniences as London or Paris. The meeting yesterday is an assurance of success.

THE PASSENGERS of the ill-fated Dakota arrived in this city yesterday, and were doubtless rejoiced to see port after so long a voyage. On board of the steamship was a young English missionary bringing out clothes for the Indians, but who distributed them among the needy steerage passengers. This was a sensible act, and it would be well if more of the goods intended for the ungrateful heathen were similarly intercepted on the way and put to better use.

THE MCCARTHY TRIAL.—Some people might call the contest now going on in the Bleeker Street Universalist Church a tempest in a teapot; but this would be very wrong, for it is of deep importance to the persons interested. It is true that it is hard to discover of exactly what the Rev. Mr. McCarthy is accused, or what he did, but ecclesiastical wickedness is different from the sins of the laity. What would be pardonable in a layman might be terrible in a preacher; and thus when we learn that the wickedness of the clergyman consisted not in what he said, but in the manner of saying it, the mystery is explained. But church quarrels are always interesting, and this trial is not an exception to the rule.

THE WEATHER.—The area of high pressure from Manitoba has now overspread the entire central region between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghany range, the highest barometer being over Lake Superior and the territory northward. The low pressure is gradually leaving the North Atlantic coast, with cloudiness and rain from Long Island to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The northwest winds on the coast of the Middle States have risen from brisk to high, but are moderating considerably this morning. West of the Missouri the pressure is again falling, with indications of rain and storm. The winds in this region are from the south-east and south. The isotherm of 70 degrees extends from Tennessee northward to St. Paul, Minn., and thence sharply to the south-westward. The highest temperature is in the Western Gulf States. In the Northwest, however, a considerable heat area has advanced and joins the southern area of equal temperature in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where a narrow thermal band represents the connecting link between the two. Smaller areas of high and low temperature occur in the lake region, due to local causes, but in the spaces between them strong winds prevail, blowing in each case from the higher toward the lower pressure. The weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or fair and somewhat warmer, followed by a decided increase of temperature. Local storms are probable for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

When the new amendments to the State constitution went into operation last year it was supposed, or at least hoped, that the larger compensation given to members of the Legislature would elevate the character of that body by drawing into it men of capacity and efficiency. There was no reason for disappointment that the good effect was not perceptible in the Legislature of 1876, for when candidates were nominated in the preceding autumn the amendments had not been ratified by the people, and it was not known whether members would receive three hundred dollars or fifteen hundred dollars for their services during the session. But the Assembly chosen last November was certain to receive five times the old compensation, and the Legislature of 1877 ought to have consisted of a better class of men. The long, wearisome and fruitless session which ended yesterday has disappointed that expectation, if such an expectation was entertained. It has been imbecile and barren beyond the most worthless of its predecessors. No Legislature which ever assembled in this State had greater reason on the day of its adjournment to adopt the penitential language of the liturgy and say, "We have left undone the things we ought to have done, and done the things we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us."

This has been the longest session we have had in thirty years, and the emptiest we ever had. Its barrenness in practical results cannot be excused by paucity of important questions. There were subjects of great pith and moment with which it was the duty of this Legislature to deal, but it leaves them all, or nearly all, in the same state in which it found them. It was its duty to reapportion the State and give all its parts a fair and honest representation in accordance with the census of 1875; but it has adjourned without passing an apportionment bill. This neglect of duty is all the more indefensible and scandalous by the failure of the last Legislature to obey an explicit command of the constitution. When a duty is not performed at the time required by the constitution, the earliest opportunity should be seized to discharge the overdue obligation. It was also the duty of this Legislature to pass the necessary laws for giving effect to the constitutional amendment which substitutes a Superintendent of Public Works for the Canal Commissioners; but we are to go on still another year under the old system, which has been such a fruitful source of abuses and mismanagement. It may be said that this is partly the fault of the Governor, but we do not think so. In his Message at the beginning of the session he asked for prompt action, in order that the new system might be organized and set in motion before the season approached for opening the year's business on the canals. He recommended a simple law fixing the salaries and surties of the new officers at once, and leaving other details for mature consideration. Instead of this the Legislature waited till near spring, and then passed a crude and clumsy act, which the Governor vetoed for very solid reasons. The Legislature then passed, at a late day when it was necessary to be making active preparations for the opening of the canals, precisely the simple kind of bill which Governor Robinson had asked them to enact at the beginning of the session. It was then too late to organize the new system for this season's navigation, and the Governor declined to make an appointment which would have introduced confusion into the business of the year. Another great subject on which it was the duty of this Legislature to act was rapid transit, and on this also it has done nothing. Still another subject of first class importance was remedial legislation for this city, but although there was a great deal of fussy activity nothing has been done for our relief. One very good bill was framed, but it was so mutilated and disfigured by ill-digested amendments that the Governor was justified in vetoing it in the form in which it came to him, although with several forcible he assigned some lame and ridiculous reasons for his negative. The dilatory and unbusiness-like Legislature got this measure into its final deformed shape at so late a period in the session that time was not left after the veto to re-pass its good features in a more carefully drawn bill. The Governor was not averse to wholesome legislation for the city. He had admitted its necessity in his Message by saying that "in some respects the government of the city of New York is in almost a chaotic condition" and proceeding to point out the necessity for changes. The Legislature botched this part of its work, and deferred its botches to so late a period that no time was left for framing better bills.

Besides these great and necessary measures which have utterly failed by legislative bungling and procrastination, there is a multitude of minor but still important subjects on which this "congregation of incapables" have fallen short of the reasonable demands of the people. What have they done for the protection of depositors in savings banks? What have they done to secure better management of life insurance companies? What to relieve banks from the unjust taxation which is driving capital out of the State and killing the goose that lays the golden eggs? What to render theatres and public buildings more secure in cases of sudden fire? What to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections? The Governor forcibly called attention to these and other neglected subjects in his Message and made recommendations which public sentiment approved, but he scattered his good seed on stony places where it took no root. Instead of transacting with intelligence and efficiency the proper business of the session, this derelict Legislature has passed all sorts of unconstitutional local bills and all sorts of wasteful appropriations, producing already a heavy crop of just vetoes, with probably a still greater crop in reserve during the thirty days allowed the Governor for examining the bills left in his hands at the adjournment. The republicans have made a bad record for the next election. It seems doubtful whether Governor Robinson

will cut an extra session to pass an apportionment bill. How can he expect this same Legislature to mend its ways? Men do not gather grapes of thorns. With Mr. Alvord and his tactics in the Assembly there would be little likelihood of a bill which the Governor could sign, and the extra session might be a waste of time and patience, whereas in the next Legislature the democrats may have the apportionment entirely in their own hands.

Czar and Sultan in Arms.

It is significant of the spirit with which Russia enters upon the war that is related to a century of national aspiration that the Czar is to take the field and to assume in person command of the Army of the Danube. As the Czar is not known to the world as the possessor of military talent this is not analogous to the assumption of command by sovereigns who were also great soldiers—like Frederick the Great and Napoleon; yet it is an important fact as indicating the intention that the nation shall feel and see that the ruler, the government, and the Court have no other thoughts or purposes at heart pending this struggle than such as are related to its conduct and conclusion. If the Sultan also assumes command of the Ottoman armies, as it has been reported he will, the standard of the Prophet will go with him, and the fanatical fury of the Moslem will be as deeply stimulated as the resolute fervor of the Russian. Perhaps the impulse thus given on either side, as well as the experience of the respective sovereigns, may shorten the war. It will be observed that one more demonstration of the so-called has been made in Constantinople, this time assailing the Ministry before the Parliament. With this element of the men of the mosques thus acting as the real power behind all other powers in the Moslem capital the possible limitation of the struggle becomes far less likely than it seemed at one period.

An Asylum for Homeless Dogs.

We are glad that this idea, which had its birth in the brain of Mr. Bergh, the apostle of mercy to the brute, is about to be realized. People who object to it on the ground that more sentiment diverts the stream of charity from its proper object, suffering man, to the lower animals, forget that in providing a place of refuge and security for hungry and homeless dogs an important step is taken toward preserving the citizens of New York and their children from the dangers of hydrophobia or severe injury from dogs in the streets. One of the most melancholy looking objects imaginable is a hungry, homeless and perhaps orphan dog, prowling along the gutters in search of a morsel to eat. The mute appeal which the wretched animal makes to our sympathies is really touching, and particularly so when, without even a growl, he seizes us by the leg in order to emphasize his silent complaint. When the digestive organs of a dog are out of practice for any considerable time his ideas become confused, and he cannot distinguish between man and woman. In this state he is dangerous. If, therefore, an asylum is open to him where he can recover his mental balance under gentle restraint, and while recovering get something to eat, a great public danger is averted. The net profits of the recent bench show of dogs, amounting to over twelve hundred dollars, has been handed to Mr. Bergh in furtherance of his humane purpose. We would suggest that, as the new institution is likely to harbor dogs of every species, an excellent and instructive exhibition might be created, which, by the payment of an admission fee of five cents each, the citizens of New York can render self-supporting. As a place where valuable dogs that have strayed from their owners may be recovered the asylum would save much trouble and expense; but the chief practical benefit will be the removal from the streets during the summer of all the homeless dogs that now infest them.

The Day We Are to Celebrate.

The American eagle presents his respectful compliments to the people of New York, and suggests to them that his feelings will not be hurt if they should omit this year some part of their usual sacrifices in his honor. He admits that the small boy loaded down with firecrackers, and popping away all day, is a nuisance and a danger to the rest of mankind, and that as we are beginning our second century in good order the patriotic small boy can be dispensed with. He suggests that as this is an era of consolidations it might be well to concentrate the fireworks, and thus increase their effectiveness while decreasing their danger. He respectfully represents that by such a judicious concentration of effort each ward in the city could have almost as fine a show of fireworks in the evening as has usually been got up by the city authorities in the Park; and the children, having spent the day harmlessly at a circus, or in the Park, or on the Battery, or on some excursion, might in the evening enjoy their fireworks without danger to their own lives or the lives of grown people and without the great risk of setting fire to the city.

Why not? After a century of promiscuous and irregular pyrotechnics it is surely time for reform. There is no ward in the city in which, if the people put together the money they would otherwise waste on firecrackers and other dangerous explosives, they could not secure a really admirable and interesting exhibition in some central and safe location, and under the auspices of experts, who would take care that nobody got hurt and that no house was set on fire. What to do with the day? Well, it would do no harm if the idle citizens should assemble in their wards to hear some one read the Declaration of Independence. But there are many other pleasant ways to spend the day. There are steamboats and barge excursions on the water; there is the Central Park; there are cheap excursions by rail into the country; there are Coney Island and Long Branch and the shores of Staten Island, and other places where the air is fresh. It is not absolutely necessary for any one to spend the day in making himself a nuisance and a danger to the rest of the city. How would it do for the city authorities to entirely forbid the use of fireworks of all kinds during the day, and to permit

only exhibitions in the evening at certain specified places and in the hands of experts employed for the purpose? We should like to hear what other people think of this matter, and invite readers to send in their suggestions; they shall have place in our columns.

New Honor to an Ex-President.

The London despatch which we printed yesterday stated that Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet had decided that General Grant shall be received with the marks of consideration bestowed on ex-sovereigns. This is an unusual compliment both to its immediate recipient and to the country of which he was so recently the chief ruler. The government and people of the United States have reason to be pleased with it as a mark of respect to our national dignity as well as a personal distinction to the most eminent of our citizens. Now that General Grant is out of politics free indulgence will be given by his countrymen to their natural pride in his career and their abiding gratitude for the brilliant services which make him to this generation of Americans what the hero of Waterloo was to the last generation of Englishmen. Previous to his first nomination for the Presidency he was altogether the most popular citizen of the United States, and since he has passed through the ordeal of party strife and detraction that sentiment returns with all the force of a first love which for a while did not run smooth. There is no true American who will not delight to see him honored abroad and the country honored in the person of its late President.

It is because General Grant has a name that will always live in history that the British Cabinet avails itself of his visit to establish a new precedent in the etiquette to be observed toward American citizens who have retired from the Chief Magistracy. Had General Grant possessed no other title to distinction than the mere fact that he has been President of the United States it would not have been easy for the Queen's government to break the usage by which our ex-Presidents have heretofore been treated as private gentlemen. We do not doubt that the Queen herself is glad of so good an occasion for deviating from the former rule of etiquette. She has always cherished a lively and grateful sense of the reception bestowed on the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country in 1860, when his rank was suitably recognized by official courtesies from President Buchanan and the enthusiasm of our people was unbounded. She has had until now no opportunity for repaying those courtesies in kind, and it would not surprise us to see them requited with great brilliancy. Whatever tends to produce kindly feelings and pleasant memories between great peoples is an international benefit.

The Columbia Challenge Cornell.

It seems tolerably certain that Cornell means to decline a race with Columbia this season. Various reasons are assigned, such as that the best oars of last year do not want to row; that they never agreed to Greenwood Lake; that funds are scarce; that Ostrom cannot give the time, and so on. All or any of these may be reasons, but they look more like mere excuses. A few months ago Cornell was making urgent negotiations for a race in England ten times as expensive as this home contest need be, requiring twice as many men, and in every way suggesting the truth of the old adage that "Where there's a will there's a way."

In England the crew which won universal respect and sympathy was that which, beaten for nine long years, never once faltered, but over and over again manfully faced the foe. Now, suppose the winner had in any of these years refused the vanquished an opportunity for another meeting, would it take long to guess how that winner would stand in the estimation of every lover of pluck and fair play the world over? Bad counsels are prevailing at Cornell, and it will not take much work of this sort to very perceptibly dim her brilliant record of the past two years. The way Columbia pressed her in 1875, and the unmistakable drawing up on her by Harvard last summer on the home mile will be given their full weight, and the wonder will be whether Cornell is not, after all, staying out to avoid danger, after the fashion of the Beaverwicks in disbanding promptly after stumbling into the position of champions of the world. If this impression is not correct she should try to remove it, and while giving reasons to the contrary she might also give a much better explanation than has yet been given why she did not meet the Yale four on the Schuylkill last fall.

Columbia can settle this question quickly and conclusively. Six good weeks yet remain. Let her at once challenge Cornell to a four-oared race, to be rowed at such time in July, and at such place as the latter likes and for any distance she pleases. This will raise the issue with entire fairness, and then either a race must come or better excuses than have yet appeared. If both sides are wise they will have the struggle, as do the great English universities, on the waters of the metropolis of the country, where many thousands may watch it with intense interest, quick to detect and ready to commend everything worth commending.

"For Campaign Use."

A colored man named James Laws has been shot in East Feliciana, greatly to the evident delight of Mr. Packard, who, the New Orleans Republican reports, has sent an account of the case "to General Butler for campaign use." We were in hopes that the killing of negroes "for campaign use" had come to an end; and we do not, in fact, believe that the case of poor Laws will be worth a cent for political purposes. The country has got a little tired of the "campaign use" of the black man, and it has not forgotten the notorious Eliza Pinkston fraud, nor the hundreds of other and similar frauds by which its sympathies were worked upon in a shameless way by men like Packard.

Governor Nicholls will, we have no doubt, see that justice is done upon the murderers of Laws. If he does he will do a great deal more than Packard and Kellogg ever did in Louisiana; for under Kellogg's rule the negro was slain entirely for "campaign purposes." Some of the republican

statesmen are spoiling for a good old-fashioned negro massacre in some Southern State, and their impatience because the killing does not come off is very dismal. Might it not be well for Mr. Packard to write a letter appealing to the Southern whites to delay no longer, and expressing his opinion that unless some negroes are speedily killed there will be no "campaign" to them in?

Pilgrims to Rome.

Our special despatch from Rome tells a pleasant story of the reception yesterday by the Pope of a large number of Americans, with addresses and gifts from various groups of the people here to the head of the Church. In this manifestation of the good will of the faithful on this side the water is to be seen a phase of the relations of the Pope to the people that is worthy attention. Some hundreds of Americans, fresh from the somewhat hard if very energetic character of American civilization, rejoice in this visit and its incidents as in a kind of holy romance that will glorify their lives while they last. It seems scarcely possible for any European people in these days to regard the Pope of Rome apart from political considerations and complications. But in this country, despite the insane fury of demagogues to manufacture "school questions" and similar tests of party fealty, there is no politics in the relations of Catholics to the head of their Church. Their relation is one of pure faith and of a strictly sacred character; and if this were true of the people in Europe as it was once, and as it is still of people on this side the water, at least three great governments would be less disturbed by so-called "ultramontane" troubles. It appears to us that this difference between the faithful on two sides of the ocean is altogether in favor of our side, and presents a feature in the spirit of democracy that His Holiness did not sufficiently consider in his rather crude lecture to us on our materialism.

The Remains of Custer and His Comrades.

The War Department has decided that the remains of General Custer and the officers who fell with him in the famous battle on the Little Big Horn shall be removed to a more accessible place of rest. Colonel Sheridan has already left for the scene of the battle, and it is estimated that the task may be finished in little more than a month. The graves of the sixteen gallant officers are side by side, and each was carefully marked at the time of burial for future identification. Unless the Indians have desecrated this rude sepulchre there will be little difficulty in transferring the remains to Fort Leavenworth, where, in the national cemetery, they will repose in security. The body of General Custer will be taken to West Point, in accordance, it is said, with a wish he often expressed. The only exception, we believe, to the removal is in the case of Lieutenant Crittenden, whose father has desired that the body of that young soldier shall rest where he fought so bravely.

There are good reasons for this action of the government. It is the duty of the nation to commemorate the event as well as the locality, and many of the relatives and friends of these officers would prefer to have them interred at the Leavenworth cemetery instead of the now almost inaccessible wilds of the Indian country. No tomb could be found more appropriate for General Custer than that at West Point. But nothing should be done in such a matter without the approval of the relatives of the dead heroes. Their wishes should be respected, and, no doubt, will be by the government. The question is purely one of sentiment, and some may feel, like General Crittenden, that the most honorable grave for a soldier is on the battle field where he fell. With this right of relatives understood, the decision of the government will be approved. But the bones of hundreds of men as brave will continue to moulder in that fatal pass. It was not possible to identify all who perished, and one tomb must enclose them forever. Whatever honors may be paid the slain at West Point or Leavenworth equal respect should be rendered to the men who rode with Custer to death. A monument should be built in that lonely valley and dedicated to the memory of all who fought so nobly, from the fearless and famous leader to the humblest trooper in his command.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, is at the Everett.  
Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the New York.  
Doubtless calls Mr. Victor Hugo "that Michael Angelo in terra cotta."  
Children consume more food in proportion to their years than adults do.  
Agricultural laborers from Australia are migrating in large numbers to Manitoba.  
A society for Palestine exploration is to be formed in Germany on the English plan.  
If your fat is trying to too cool your food will be soaked; if too hot it will be charred.  
Red wine should be of the temperature of the dining room, where it may be kept for a day before using.  
Coffee should be roasted and ground at home just before it is used, and should be of mixed varieties.  
Count de Suzannet, secretary of the French Legation, arrived at the Clarendon yesterday from Washington.  
Thomas Hughes believes that the Church of England should be reformed and be a national blessing, but that it should not be disestablished.  
The Equinox and the Pegasus, at the extreme north and south of the American continent, agree in having no private property and no chiefs.  
Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, is residing with Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, at Newburg, N. Y., and will speak in the Unitarian Church in that city on Sunday.  
Paul Janet thinks that because France is not mystical and loves exact ideas, having sentiment for man and humanity, she will never accept a philosophy like Spinoza's, which too much absorbs man in the great whole.  
Cook's insanity is a peculiar phase of insanity occurring among French cooks. It is caused by the carbonic oxide given off from charcoal stoves. The patient believes himself to be the victim of persecution. The principal symptoms are vertigo, oppression, hallucinations of sight and hearing and syncope.  
The many friends in this country of Mr. Michael Guet, of the carriage building firm of Million, Guet & Co., of Paris, will be glad to hear that he has lately been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor for conspicuous services as a judge and superior merit as an exhibitor at the late Centennial. This is the highest distinction to which a manufacturer may aspire in France.

THE WAR.

The Czar to Assume the Supreme Command of the Army in the Field.

GERMANY AND ITALY ALLIED.

The Decisive Struggle in Asia Approaching—Activity on Both Sides.

A CRISIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Attitude of the Greeks and Albanians—Roumania and Servia.

GERMANY WATCHING POLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 25, 1877.

The Russian army of the Danube will soon be honored by the presence of the Czar, and the troops, who scarcely needed a stimulant to make them fight their traditional enemies, the persecutors of their Slavonic kinsmen and co-religionists, will be worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm at the idea of fighting under the eye of their sovereign. Reports of the intention of the Czar to witness the passage of the Danube have been recently published and were generally accepted as true. The fact is now fully confirmed by the HERALD correspondent at Vienna, who telegraphs that His Imperial Majesty is about to assume the supreme command of the Army of the Danube. The Imperial headquarters will first be fixed at Ploest, and will afterward be moved according as the army advances. The Czar will be accompanied by nearly all the grand dukes of the imperial family who are not already with the army in the field.

GERMANY AND ITALY IN ALLIANCE.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna also telegraphs that it is believed in the best informed diplomatic circles that an alliance between Germany and Italy is on the point of being concluded. Italy is evidently disinclined to see the Mediterranean converted into an English lake, which it would virtually be if England should get complete possession of the Suez Canal. The nations of Southern Europe naturally feel jealous of the preponderance of British influence in the Mediterranean and think their interests are not served by England's possession of Gibraltar and Malta, to say nothing of the virtual control of the Dardanelles. The possession of the Suez Canal by England would, therefore, arouse the indignation of the Mediterranean States and throw them into the arms of Russia. Italian statesmen are known to cast a wistful eye on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and, therefore, there is every reason to believe in the probability of the reported *entente cordiale* between Italy and Germany.

HEARING THE GRAND STATUOQUE.

A Constantinople despatch says:—Intelligence from Erzerum announces that the Russians are extending their left wing in a southerly direction. Detachments of Cosaks have been seen near Van, Tulk Pachha has formed a camp at Agha. The Russians are reported to be within a few hours' march of the Constantine Kirishahs' occur between the Turkish and Russian advanced posts. A Persian camp, composed of 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, is stated to have been formed at Selmas, near the Turco-Persian frontier, with the object of defending Persian neutrality. A simultaneous attack upon the Russians is expected to be made on Friday by Mukhtar Pachha and Hassan Pachha.

ACTIVITY OF THE BELIEGERS IN ASIA.

A telegram dated Erzerum, Thursday evening, reports that the Russians attacked Kara on Wednesday. Two assaults were repulsed. There was heavy firing on both sides, which continued yesterday evening. The result is unknown. Another despatch from Erzerum, Wednesday, says the Russians again bombarded forts Falmaz and Karadagh, two outworks at Kara, on Tuesday. The Krupps guns in the fort resisted well. A Constantinople despatch says:—"According to intelligence received here, the Russians are at Oltu, and are advancing upon Erzerum from that and various other points. The Russian left wing appears to be moving in the direction of the Euphrates Valley." Another telegram from Erzerum, dated Wednesday, says:—"Mukhtar Pachha is again making a flank movement upon Tazkirabad. The Turkish troops encamped at Kara-Kilisa have fallen back upon Toprak-Kaleh. Great concentration of Turkish troops is being effected near Erzerum."

OPERATIONS IN CIRCASSIA.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that the Turkish after bombarding Fort Adler, landed a corps of Circassians from seven transports. This part of the coast is denuded of Russian troops. The Russians near Sukum-Kaleh maintain their positions and await reinforcements. The Turkish report that the Russians had made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the place is unfounded.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that the Ottoman troops and insurgent Circassians have advanced from Sukum-Kaleh, about forty miles in the interior. TURKISH GENERAL AT LOUGHESSA.  
A Kiebsenfeld despatch has the following:—"Turkish deserters say there are dissensions between the Turkish Generalissimo and Ashmed Yoush Pachha, second in command. The latter wishes to cross the Danube and invade Roumania, but Abdul Kerim Pachha, the Generalissimo, insists upon purely defensive tactics."

TURKEY'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Advices from Constantinople report that a body of soles proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to demand the dismissal of the Ministers. The Chamber received a deputation of five soles and discussed their petition. The debate became so stormy that the President was obliged to suspend the sitting. The soles then marched to the Palace. It is believed some of the Ministers will resign. The transmission of private telegrams in the interior is prohibited, unless the despatches are written in the Turkish language. The Turkish official statements of the occurrences of yesterday represent that the deputation which visited the Chamber consisted of natives of Arabian origin in Constantinople, who, alarmed by the capture of their city, came to offer to make every sacrifice, and to invite Parliament to bestow the utmost solicitude upon the state of the army in Anatolia. The Chamber assured the deputation that the government was fully equal to the situation.

Mahmoud Damad Pachha has been openly denounced at Constantinople as a traitor during a public discussion relative to the advisability of recalling Midhat Pachha. Midhat's recall is seriously discussed.

ATTITUDE OF THE GREEKS AND ALBANIA.

A correspondent at Athens, reviewing the attitude of Greece, says:—"In this small democratic State the policy of the nation is not decided by the government nor by the Chamber, but by the whole people. The policy of a majority of the Greeks is now pretty clearly defined. While things remain in the present uncertainty they will observe an expectant attitude and prepare. Should the Russians advance rapidly they will declare war against Turkey in order to create a Greek question and show practically by a